

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, hunching at his back.

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

NEW SERIES, No. 31. VOL. 3.

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY JOHN BRADFORD.

TERMS.
For one year in advance, specie, 2 50
Six months, do do 1 50
Three months, do do 1 00
If the money is not paid in advance or within three months after subscribing, the price will be one third more.—No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

FOURTH OF JULY ADDRESS.

An Address delivered at Versailles on the 4th of July,
BY CHARLES E. WILKINS.

'Tis the first time in my life, fellow citizens, that the honour of addressing you upon an occasion so signally important as the present has become my task, and my only fear in acting upon this duty is, that I am incapable of portraying to the full extent of your expectations, the monuments of glory, and of gladness joy, that we have assembled to commemorate this day. It would take all the vivid fire of eloquence, the enlightened beauties of rhetoric, and elegance of diction, that is possible to human nature monopolized together, to do honor to this occasion; and that I do not possess these qualities adequately sufficient, is my motive of regret. But I will console myself with this hope, that the genius of my country; the spirit of this occasion; the indeclinable nature of my own feelings, will inspire upon this day, so that if I am not capable of doing adequate justice to my task, I trust, that I shall not disgrace it.

Then I would enquire of you, why upon this day are ye assembled together, to give vent to feelings of transporting joy? Why upon this day are the acclamations of grateful thousands; the shouts of joyful millions, heard to ring through our land? Why upon this day are the busy occupations of life forgotten, the turmoil and discord of labour left unregarded, and forsaken? The working mind of each joyful freeman echoes and responds—'tis to pay the tribute of grateful hearts, on this the birthday of freedom. Fifty years of splendid triumph have elapsed and been recorded on the immutable tablets of fame, since the fathers of our country, by the transporting genius of liberty inspired, proclaimed its independence. Free from the shackles of lordly tyranny, unloosed from the chains of imposing oppression. When sovereign mandates clothed in their mantle of imaginary inviolability, was dissolved of their iron dress; when despotism attired with its train of ostentatious evils, was levelled with the dust; when the English Lion, lording on our shores, repelling as they expressed, rebellious subjects, by casting them in the flames kindled by oppression. But O! what killing disappointment; for Phœnix like, they rose resplendent from the flames, firmer in strength, and more hardened in determination, and the Royal Lion was forced to crouch before the star spangled banner of Liberty. When Washington, inspired from above, was called to do the noble deed of defending the rights of nature, in the cause of freedom.

'Tis to keep you in remembrance of these things that you are assembled here to-day—that in remembering them, you may swear to preserve, inviolable, those rights which were transmitted to you upon this day. For long he fought to reap for you the rich harvest which was sown on the 4th of July.

Lo! he strive against the blackened foe,
With Godlike efforts to evade the blow.

But still was he unsuccessful in all, but determination. Days of troubled anguish did he experience in feeling for his country's wrongs, and in attempting to redeem her rights—and night too, the harpings of sleep—"sleep that knits up the ravell'd fleece of ease," the balm of anguish and of wounded minds, even this was denied him. To escape the wily snares of his enemies, the desert wilderness was to be traversed, the mountain heights afforded no obstruction; the foaming ocean that seemed to lash her shores with dreadful anger was no impediment, for what barrier could be inviolable to determined freedom inspired by regenerate liberty. But still fortune seemed to frown upon his efforts, still indolence and fate seemed to impose a night upon his hopes. But yet was he not forlorn—for he held that within him, which set at defiance the angry frowns of fortune. There was that substance in his soul, that pealed a daring to the untravell'd mystery of fate—it was the conviction of the justice of his cause; it was the conviction of the possession of an upright soul, which grasped not at power or domination; but which had taken liberty's star as his guide to lighten him on his way, that he might sever from the hands of freedom, the shackles of oppression which tyranny had imposed. 'Twas then that the Goddess of Liberty, viewing the unsuccessful zeal of her darling champion, felt the moistening transverse of compassion plead within her heart, and she ascribed the antidote. For look to the Eastern Hemisphere. View the traveller of the ocean riding in triumph on his stormy billows, while the broad pendant of liberty streaming from her forecastle, and dappled by the basting winds of heaven, proclaim to America, that Lafayette the hero comes—comes with the minister of aid in his hands, and the determination to his heart, to regenerate and save sinking America; and if fallen, to be buried in the soldier's grave, beneath the ruins of his obliterated country. As a volunteer he joins the memorable Washington, and they as proselytes to liberty, fought and established that declaration which was proclaimed to you on this day. Then can we ever forget it! Oh no. Let us but look at our situation; let us but take a view of the great extension of blessings that we enjoy, which arises as the proceeds of this day; let us but think upon our stanch, and republican polity, which admits not of encroachment,—but which ensures to us lasting liberty, and eternal fame. And could we ever forget it! No! The order of nature must be changed; the regularity of reason must be extinguished; the revolving faculties of the soul must cease to act in the sphere of wisdom and of thought, and be robbed of its title of immortality; the brain must be racked and washed with the waters of the Lethe, until not even the shadow of remembrance exists, e'er this day, or the deeds arising as the proceeds of this day, will cease to be dear to the hearts of American freemen, e'er it can ever cease to be the most prominent of their feelings, the most delectable source of their delight.

Liberty, delightful sound in every American ear, could the subdued minds of those wretched objects, upon whom the lordly tyrant wreaks his oppression with unroll'd swag, could they but define the exquisite feelings of transport, that glow in the patriot's bosom; could their imagination, vivid as thought, but picture the blessings of liberty, your throbbing mind would beat with energy for the moment, when you might burst from the delusion in which ignorance has enshrouded you—and that you might proclaim yourselves to the world, proselytes to liberty.

And fellow citizens, reason speaks that the period is not far distant, when all those quibbling movements, that characterize sovereign power, will have to bow before the altar of enlightened truth—For what invisible object is that, which obtrudes itself upon the minds of subservient slavery,—that causes the ranting demagogue to cringe for shelter from the gnawings of his inward conscience,—that makes the sovereign cry for mercy—for his power abolished, his throne destroyed. His fairy dreams that pictured years wherein he might exercise his kingly prerogative, forever immolated—and all the stars, titles and dignity's of royalty obliterated from the possession of hereditary right—that makes the royal sovereign, and his viceroy nobility to descend from their thrones of sublimity power to mingle with his subjects, in pointed equality. When all terms of hereditary distinction will vanish before the sight of this invisible and inviolable object—for it has for its motto, "that all men are created equal—that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers only from the consent of those governed." America has acknowledged its generating influence; for there it received its life, its motive and its action—But it lingers not there. Its spirit will traverse the billowy deep, and other nations, and other climes will bow to its mild and gentle sceptre. Yes, the period must arrive, when all will inhale the genius of American government—when all will acknowledge the exuberant power, the delightful influence of ENLIGHTENED LIBERTY.

Yes, other countries where nought but the wiley savage ranges with unroll'd swag, who disclaims all feelings of reason, justice or of mercy, and who acknowledges no superior but the idol image to which he bows with superstitious adoration. Yes, the fearless Arab that roams the sandy desert, who knows no impulse but sanguinary bloodshed, will yet feel its influence—Yes, even the indignant Hindoo, who bends his soul with such inhuman mockery, in ideal worship to his imaginary God—whose horrid superstition makes them yield with a willing hand, a human victim, to be slaughtered at the shrine of Juggernaut,—whose feud-like deeds of human sacrifice has made humanity to blush, mercy to vacillate in despair, and even nature to shudder, for the outrage committed on her laws—Even there too, will forget their ideal object, their temper and their God will wither at the approach of enlightened liberty. Superstition's core will be plucked from the heart of the willing proselyte; the tenfold linked chains of ignorant adoration, which their idol Juggernaut has twined around their hearts will be burst asunder. The wandering Arab, will cease his inhuman plunder, the murderers sword will drop from his nerveless arm, at the approach of religious and enlightened liberty. The wiley savage within whose breast compassion is dead, mercy obliterated, and where every tender passion that can be harboured in the human heart, and which characterizes enlightened man, will shrink from his inward thoughts at the cheering reproach of religion, linked with an American example of enlightened liberty, will awake within him other feelings and other hopes.

'Tis America that has commenced the bright example—she is the polar star that is to direct the hopes of as yet unregenerate mankind—she is the landmark at which they gaze for liberal instruction—she is the resplendent sun, around which the lower grade of lights will revolve, to borrow their light, their heat, and their motion. But it confides itself not alone to uncivilized man—it has no bounds, it knows no restraint. Where education has set its enlightened mark, where civilization has shed its bright lustre, and eclipsed the marked beams of ignorance; there will its orbit first be traced. Civilized man will be the first to be ennobled by its power. Imagine not that I speak in vain; think not my sense of discernment is obfuscated by ardent zeal.—Picture not to your feelings, that it is but a fondless vision, which the warmth of hope has sketched upon my imagination. Oh No. I judge from reason, from evident appearances, from convincing reality.—Proof can be adduced,—proof so indelible, that it laughs to scorn the labyrinth of deduction. For look to enlightened Europe; turn and gaze upon the spot, the home of the warlike Greek! See where the banner of liberty waves its burlesqued folds tripping over the lowered flag of Turkish oppression; hear the peals of her canon, again re-echo on the plains of Marathon—hear the lordly response of the brazen trumpet, that reverberates on the heights and passes of Theoplyte, that rings a startling peal of shuddering fear in the hearts of the Turkish hordes, for it proclaims that though his soul has fled to eternity ages ago, a martyr to liberty, his spirit has not yet decayed, but has revived to show these followers of a second Xerxes, that his descendants, rather than endure slavery, choose death. Yes, the proud and haughty Turk, that yields not to sympathizing passion, that treats upon the earth as if it was his own, will yet feel the stripe inflicted by the hands of victorious freemen, who by the light which an American example has shed upon the world, now experience the blessings of enlightened liberty.

Even renowned England must be emerged from the gloomy darkness that enshrouds her. For, who when feeling the weight of oppression's direful hand, would not attempt to lighten the burden? Who, when a tyrant would fix a boundary to man's boundless mind, that would chain the heart, suppress the feelings of nature, to exterminate the comfort of religion from the soul? Who that had a heart, even if it was as hard as the granite marble or adamant rock, could always yield, and bow with submissive tameness to dictations such as these. None. Man must first forget the principles of nature, in stilling in his soul by the Creator, which declares that all men are equal born. The fibres of his heart, in which those principles have taken root, must be plucked away, e'er the remembrance of those rights can cease to be cherished. Yet such is England—such her course pursued towards Catholic Ireland. Yes, that Ireland which ever has nurtured, within its bosom, feeling hearts and liberal minds, within the breasts of whose generous liberality, and exquisite feeling, has ever been the characteristic trait—within whose doors the hungered traveller never yet was denied a welcome at his hospitable board; where the weary pilgrim, or the wandering beggar ever found a shelter from the pitiless storms of chilling adversity. Yes, such as these are doomed to submit to the galling

yoke of oppression. The right of speech is denied them—the genuine effusions of the soul, must be suppressed—that religion, which nature's God has planted within them, must not be nurtured—and all the whole traits of Irish character, must give way before the gorgeous appetite of a domineering King. But can man's knowledge of his rights forever be suppressed! Could pitying Heaven look upon the sight, and fail to rouse them to the remembrance of their natural rights! Could the guardian angel of liberty view them swallow as just, the bitter dictations of an usurper, and not snatch the damning dose from their lips! Oh no! The inoffensive lamb, when trampled under the feet of the devouring wolf, would struggle with desperation for release. Yes, the plaintive songster of the woods, when too closely pursued, would turn his back upon the murdering hawk. So too with Ireland. When they are reduced to the most degrading degree of submission—when oppression's direful hand would pluck their all away, then will the couching victim make the struggle for his freedom; then will the noble spirit of their freeborn forefathers rekindle the dying embers of liberty—then will the matchless courage of their former champions awake, and other Ors and other Emmets will strike a blow for their country's wrongs. The patriot souls of Ireland will drink in the summoning appeal that proceeds from the mangled bodies of their murdered martyrs, which shrieks revenge for our country's wrongs—revenge! revenge!

Yes, monarch! though sweet are home recollections; Though sweet are the tears which from tenderness fall; Though sweet are our friendships, our hopes and affections, Revenge on a tyrant is sweetest of all.

Erin, nations have fallen—but thou still art young, Thy sun is but rising, when others are set; And though slavery's cloud o'er the morning hath hung The full noon of freedom shall beam round thee yet.

Then onward the green banner rearing; Go forth every sword to the hilt; On our side is just ice and Erin; On theirs is England and guilt.

Yes—England though now your proud spirit seems to defy the world, and though your inhuman oppression has never received the check—the Irishman's wrongs, and Napoleon's sufferings, may yet ring your death knell. Yes, the time may yet arrive, and Heaven speed it, when the chain which links your most un-boly Alliance in hands of mock-holy unity, will be rent asunder; when a tyrant's mandates will cease to be regarded; when an invincible barrier to oppression's way will be reared in freedom's name: when all your dignity's of nobility will wither to nothingness, and be enshrouded in the same tomb where rests your most holy Alliance; when that great example of enlightened liberty which America has shed, will be a mirror for the world; when that declaration which was proclaimed to you upon this day, and which emancipated you from degrading slavery, will be a polar star to guide them in the path of equal privileges; when all will take a copy of our government, our institutions, and our laws; when all will acknowledge the benign and halmy influence of that inviolable object, religious and enlightened Liberty.

Then let us not disgrace this brilliant example. Let us not, by pursuing a course of conduct derogatory to its brightness, blast the hopes of millions, that look at us as a compass to guide them in the port of safety and of fame. Rather let us act upon principles that will polish that great example which we have couched, and cause it to glitter with renewed lustre, that it may enlighten their views, and make them e'er long, by their not deviating from that course which her liberty star has illuminated, arrive at the consummation of their hopes. 'Tis only not to swerve in our duty, but to trace that path of wisdom, that marks the way to glory, which was delineated to your conceptions, by the founders of our government. 'Tis only to study that fruitful fountain of infinite wisdom that defines our policy, to lay down the principles of action to be pursued, and which is the very temper of that vast machinery of United Government that characterizes these United States. 'Tis but to make our constitution the mark of each man's study—the promulgation of its liberal principles his incessant practice. If you do this the lustre of glory can never be eclipsed. The brilliancy of hope, which that glory has enkindled in the minds of other nations, can never be obliterated.

But are there no inducements but those of public interest, to pursue this course? Are there no feelings of reverence, of feeling gratitude, that should serve as a beacon, to guide us in our track of duty? Yes. Are the generous deeds of our noble ancestry, that gained for us the many blessings that we experience, arising from the enjoyments of civil liberty, to insure which to us, they shrink not even from death, ever to be forgotten? Can the unparalleled deeds of a Washington, while one spark of liberal feeling exists within us, be cast into oblivion's gulf? Valiant LARAYENNE! Can the relation of thy magnanimous risks of person, property, family thy all, which you subjected to save sinking America, ever fail to awaken the lightened spirit of enthusiasm in grateful hearts! Spirits of a Mountgomery, a Pike and a Green! Did your heat's blood flow in vain! Oh no. The remembrance of these circumstances will ever rekindle daring ardor in our souls. The remembrance of these will ever make us acknowledge the sacred ties of gratitude, and bind us to the maintenance of those rights which you have transmitted to us. And yet there is a something independent of these, which must ever inspire us with resistless energy—a something which is inseparably interwoven with the most feeling faculties of our soul—a something which nature's God has planted and nurtured within us.—Heaven start not when I repeat, 'tis woman's approbation; 'tis her inspiring smile. What must be the feelings of that man, when returning from fighting successfully the battles of his country, hearing the joyful acclamations of his grateful countrymen, while the fair hand of woman, accompanied with her smile of welcome, twines the laurel wreath of victory around his deserving brow! Who that has never realized, could define his triumphant feelings! Who would not strive to emulate the patriot with such glorious deed in view! Who, when woman's approbation is to be the reward, would, by spurning the boon, barter his country's liberty and fame. There are none, I trust, within whom the feelings of all-powerful nature is so degraded, so extinct. Then while woman forms still our happy land, and holds within her possession the means of inspiring emulation, we need never fear the extinction of our rights for lack of energy, while she acts in the sphere of wisdom and of virtue—for

This liberty that we enjoy was the gift of Heaven. Upon this day fifty years ago, did you receive this blessing. Upon this day it was proclaimed to you, and upon this day it was sanctioned by Heaven. The Guardian Angel of Liberty made her appearance, and cried you have burst your chains, you are free! Though the bones of champions in the struggle may whiten your soil—though their life's blood may flow and leave the fountain dry, still you shall be free. 'Tis right 'tis just—and to this declaration the ruler of all things has fixed his irrevocable seal. Millions of freemen caught the heavenly echo as it fell, and planted it with transport in their bosoms. There it remains as yet; there may it remain forever. Untrammelled by oppression, may these sentiments ever shine with renewed lustre. Unaided by the usurping power of a despot, may we ever sail in that safe channel which our constitution has defined; where no quicksands are hidden to swallow the misguided ship; where no political whirlpool can draw us in its liberty-trading fissure. And may this day, this glorious day, be ever remembered as the forerunner of all our blessings—the undoubted establishment of all our hopes; and may it be ever cherished, ever rooted, and twined around our heart's feelings in ligatures as strong and as binding as those chains of the heart, which links us in monumental reverence to those venerable sages, that hallow Mount Vernon's tomb.

RAGS, RAGS.
I WILL give two and a half cents per lb. for good clean linen and cotton rags delivered at my store, corner of Chesapeake Lexington.
18—tf G. W. ANDERSON.

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND
Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,
MAIN STREET,
HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:
SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged;
From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
—ALSO—
GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, CHOCOLATE, RAISINS, FIGS, RICE, PEPPER, ALSPICE, HONEY, CINNAMON, SALTS, MUSTARD, INDIGO, STARCH, CHEESE, SOAP, CANDLES, Spanish and Common CIGARS, TOBACCO, Spermaceti OIL for LAMPS, London Madeira, in Bottles, Sherry Wine, Domestic Wine, Cherry Brandy, two kinds, French Brandy, RUM, Old Peach Brandy, Old Whisky, Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

LIQUID BLACKING,
In boxes do
RAZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder,) also, best Copper and Spice, ready ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it. There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds.
JOSEPH BRUEN.
Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825.—48—tf

COTTON.
A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—5th proof & Common proof
WHISKEY,
of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
JOHN BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825.—45—tf.

Morocco Manufactory.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufactory.
N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEHEGAN.
January 13th, 1825.—2—tf

JOHN M. HEWETT,
TRUSS MAKER;
(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

I S now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the ratchet wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buck skin, Calf skin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets. Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast. Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers Female Handbags, &c. &c. All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,
In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18—tf

J. WINN,
HAS just received by the Steam boats WASHINGTON and GENERAL WAYNE, from New Orleans, a large supply of

GROCERIES;
Among which are the following viz.
30 Hogsheads and 40 barrels superior brown sugar, 20 Barrels Molasses—Loaf and Lump Sugar, 500 Barrels No 2 and 3 Portsmouth Mackerel, 5000 lbs best green Havana Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, Indigo, Copraes, Rosin, Almonds, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Nutmegs and Pepper, Best No 1 Chochoizate, A few casks best Cognac Brandy, Table salt and nails in kegs, Queensware by the crate,
All of which are offered at reduced prices whole sale or retail next door to the Post Office, Main street Lexington.
May 19, 1826—20—tf

A. W. COTTEN,
COMMISSION AGENT,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS TERRITORY.

REFER TO
THOS SMITH & Co. New York.
RICHARD B. BARKER, Pittsburgh, Penn.
ROBT M. DAWSON, Wellburg, Va
JOHN & THOMAS SIMPSON, Florence, Ala.
ROBERT LAWRENCE & Co. Memphis, T.
HENRY F. WEST & G. H. MALONE, N Orleans.
KIRKMAN & ERWIN, & H. ERWIN Nashville T.
M. ANDREWS, Steubenville, Ohio
D. MILLER & Co. Mouth of White River, A. T.
JOHN McLAIR & JOS. HENDERSON, Little Rock Ark.
Little Rock, May 2, 1826—22—5m

LEXINGTON
HOPE FOUNDRY.

RICHARD HENRY,
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, as opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of
Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41—1y

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRY,
Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line. They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.
MATTRESSES.
Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35—tf

MARNIX VIRDEN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Millstreet, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lexington, July 29th, 1825.—30—tf

LEXINGTON DYE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber has lately removed from his old stand on Main Street, to the large stone house formerly occupied by Mr. W. T. on Water St between the Lower and Upper market Houses; where SILKS, CRAPES, CLOTHES, &c. &c. will be dyed in various colours and finished equal to any in America or Europe, and warranted durable. All kinds of GARMENTS will be SCOURED AND DRESSED in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Having had long experience in this business, he doubts not, his efforts to please his customers, will prove satisfactory.
WILLIAM CAHILL.
Lexington April 6, 1826—14—tf

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

SADDLE TREES,

WILL BE KEPT AT
JOHN BRYAN & SON'S SADDLER SHOP.
On Main-street, Lexington,
where saddlery may be supplied at all times.
JACOB BRONSTON.
March 6, 1826—10—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT the time allowed for the redemption of lands which have been sold for the non-payment of taxes under the several acts of Congress passed the 24 day of August 1823, the 9th day of January 1815, and the 5th day of March 1816, for laying and collecting a direct tax within the United States, so far as the same have been purchased for, or on behalf of the United States, has been extended to two years from the 24 day of May 1826 and that the redemption may be effected through me, as regards the property of residents of this collection district—and through the Clerk of the United States District Court, as regards the property of non-residents.
JOHN H. MORTON, Collector
for the 2d Collection Dist of Kentucky an designated Collector for the State of Kentucky
Collector's Office, Lexington, July 12th, 1826—28—4t

LEXINGTON.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1826.

We yesterday received an extract of the decision of the supreme court of Ohio, (McCormick vs. Alexander,) in which the Judges were unanimous and clearly and unequivocally decided, that remedial laws existing at the time a contract is made, forms no part of that contract. We received the extract too late for this day's paper, but will give it hereafter.

In this decision the court says: "There may be and there undoubtedly are cases, where it is proper; nay, where it is the duty of a court, to refuse to enforce a statute on the ground that it is inconsistent with the supreme law of the land. Yet this ought not to be done, unless the statute in question is a plain and palpable violation of the constitution. It should be both against the letter and spirit of that instrument. So long as there is a doubt, the decision of the court should be in favor of the statute. Whenever courts in doubtful cases, undertake to declare laws unconstitutional, they may, with propriety be accused of usurpation."—The judges of Ohio appear to be influenced by common sense alone; on motive of interested ambition, relief measures, or judge breaking, could have operated.

that it was repugnant to the compact between Virginia and Kentucky, according to which, the twenty years' limitation of Virginia, was made the term of limitation in Kentucky in relation to all lands, the title to which were derived from Virginia. The occupants of the soil still considered themselves safe after twenty years' possession, and land litigation was supposed to be nearly at end in many of the oldest and most populous counties in Kentucky.

This late decision again opens the floodgates, and there is scarcely a man, even in the counties of Mercer, Lincoln, Madison, Clarke, Fayette, Jessamine, Woodford or Jefferson, who can consider himself secure in his possessions. The construction of Judge Trimble is, that all the legislation of Kentucky in relation to the limitation of actions for lands, the titles to which were derived from Virginia, is void; that the courts must be guided by the limitation acts of Virginia then in force; that those acts do not run against persons out of the state when their title accrues, until they come into the state; and that if they never come into the state at all, they have during life and their heirs ten years after their death to bring their actions in.

The consequence is, that few landholders in Kentucky are safe. Although they may have been in possession forty years, there may be some old Englishman, Irishman, Pennsylvanian or Virginian yet alive, who holds an elder title which may now rise from the grave, to drive him out of his long cherished possessions, in old

the defendants in the case decided we understand, live in Nicholas county, and many of them have been in possession near thirty years. There is that quarter, as well as in many others, dense tracts of country in precisely the same position. Scarcely a landholder in Franklin, or of the middle counties, is safe. Although they may have rested securely for years, under the protection of the established and known laws of the country, here comes the judge whose duty it is to settle every thing, and gives a decision which unsettles every thing. The owner with his claim half a century old, comes and bids him abandon the possessions he has purchased, defended, cultivated, improved, and the old and faithful Kentuckian reduced to penury, is obliged to seek a place for his bones in the distant Missouri. A large portion of the farmers of the county have given themselves up so completely to the action and management of the lawyers, as to be feared they will not see, even now, at which judicial usurpation is driving—lawyers will pursue them it is right, or tell them that what is said about it is false, they will not be roused and awakened from their slumber cast around them, until, not only liberties are curtailed, but they are driven to agents of oppression, from the graves of families.

Their occupants laws are destroyed; their power of evading public calamities; is destroyed; power of limiting actions according to the rest of the community, is denied; judges assume the power to legislate over them, pre-empt what of their property shall be sold, and them to jail. One encroachment follows upon in rapid succession, and, WHERE WILL IT END?

Covington, July 31st, 1826.

he beating mill at the powder mills, mouth of creek, Cincinnati, blew up this morning at a quarter of five o'clock. Grimes the miller and his assistant miller were both killed instantly. The accident happened while the workmen were taking out of the mortars the powder had been heat on Saturday. The injury to the was about \$200.

HORRID TRANSACTION.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock, to Mr. JOHN BLAKE, of Ohio, was shot, within a seven miles of this place, on the road leading to Lexington. From the testimony given before the court of inquiry, which was called immediately, in place, it appeared, that the ball penetrated the breast, and passed across without entering the torso of the eldest. We have since learned, that all was taken out on the opposite side. The wound was at first, thought to be highly dangerous, but further discoveries induce a belief, that it will be a mortal. A brief outline of the circumstances, which led to, and attended the perpetration of this deed, are as follows: On Sunday night, the 29th of last month, Mr. Blake lodged at the house of a Mr. Reuben Rankin, between this place and Lexington, where he declared he was robbed of \$175, in United States' paper. Blake commenced a prosecution against Rankin, in which Rankin had been committed for trial before the circuit court at Lexington. On this day, Rankin and Blake had an interview, in which, Rankin had proposed terms of compromise, to which, however, Blake would not accede. They separated: Rankin took a rifle, placed himself in the corner of a corn field, by the side of the road, and as Blake was passing, Rankin shot him. Blake returned to the house where he had stopped, exclaiming, he was killed. Mr. Hallack, at whose house they had dined, ran out, on hearing the report of the gun, and the exclamations of the wounded man, and perceived Rankin returning, cursing and swearing he had killed him, and that he had come for that express purpose—declaring, Blake had murdered the character of the Rankin family, and that he would rather die than endure it. He immediately surrendered, was taken before a court of inquiry, and committed for further trial.

West. Observer.

Important Decision.—The additional security afforded in remitting Bank notes through the Post Office, by cutting them in two, and sending each by a different mail, had been rendered doubtful for some time, by a notice issued from the bank of the United States, that no payment would be made of any note of that bank voluntarily cut in two or more pieces, unless all parts of it should be produced. The doubt is now removed by a decision which gives that certainty to the security contemplated by those who used that mode of remittance.

The Democratic Press, contains the opinion of Judge Washington, in the case of *Marlin vs. the Bank of U. S.* argued at the last October session of the Circuit Court of the United States, in Philadelphia, upon a statement of facts which set forth, that the Plaintiff was the owner of a number of notes of the Bank of U. S. amounting in the whole to \$200, which he sent, after the publication of a notice by the Directors, that the Bank would not pay out notes unless all the parts were produced, divided into halves at Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and forwarded in two parcels, by different mails for Philadelphia, one of which parcels never arrived. The demand of the Plaintiff was for the full amount of the notes.—The judge, in his decision, treated the question as if the notice was brought home to the Plaintiff, & decided that the holder of a Bank note has a legal right to cut it with a view to the security of the debt of which the note is the best evidence, and that the Bank which is the debtor, cannot by

any device, however notified, abate the legal rights of its creditor who has not assented to the conditions of that declaration. Judge Peters concurred in the opinion, and judgment was rendered against the Bank for the full amount of the notes.

DIED.—At Cincinnati July 30, Samuel Drake jr. late Cincinnati, aged 32 years.

ROAD TO WEALTH!!

But you must secure your passage forthwith, for ON TO-MORROW, THE TENTH DAY'S Drawing of 10th Class, GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

WILL POSITIVELY COMMENCE, agreeably to advertisement of last week. It will be recollected, that by this new arrangement there is no less than

13 prizes of \$1000 each, alloat!

Besides Prizes of \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20 &c. &c. &c. in great abundance, making in the aggregate more than

30,000 DOLLARS.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS ONLY. PIKE'S OFFICE, Is the place to secure chances for a Share of this \$30,000, if immediate application is made. August 4, 1826.



ATTENTION!!! Lexington Light Infantry Company. YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the usual place on TUESDAY the 15th inst. at half past 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, in uniform complete, for the purpose of joining the procession in honor of the venerated patriots JEFFERSON, ADAMS and SHELBY. This occasion it is hoped, will insure prompt attendance. By order of FRANCIS G. WEST, Capt. NATHAN SHAW, Ord. Serg't.

TRANSLVANIA UNIVERSITY, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES will commence as usual on the 1st Monday of NOVEMBER, and terminate in the first week of the ensuing March.

Anatomy and Surgery, By DR. DUDLEY. Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, By DR. CALDWELL. Theory and Practice of Medicine, By DR. DRAKE. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, By DR. RICHARDSON. Materia Medica and Medical Botany, By DR. SHORT. Chemistry, By DR. BRYTHE.

The paper of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, heretofore received at par by the Professors, having nearly gone out of circulation, SPECIE or its equivalent will be expected. The price of each Ticket will be FIFTEEN DOLLARS, with the exception of that to the course of Anatomy and Surgery, which is fixed at TWENTY. Matriculation, with admission to the Library and Reading Room, which are kept open every day, will be FIVE DOLLARS, making the aggregate fees for instruction ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. The Library containing about 3000 volumes is constantly augmenting by the importation of new standard and periodical works, from Great Britain and the continent of Europe.

The difficulties experienced by the two last classes from the disproportionate size of the Anatomical Hall have been obviated by the erection of a new one of enlarged dimensions, and with conveniences and appurtenances not surpassed by any other in the United States. By order of the faculty, DANIEL DRAKE, M. D. Dean of the Medical Faculty Transylvania University, July 15—31-6t

LAW LECTURES.

THE undersigned will deliver LECTURES on the science of Law during the usual law session, beginning on the first Monday in November, and ending on the 1st day of March ensuing. The course will be

1. Constitutional Law.
 2. Common Law, Civil and Criminal.
 3. Equity.
 4. Practice.
 5. Maritime Law.
- Lectures or examinations will be given every day except Saturdays and Sundays. There will be a Moot Court and Legislative Assembly as usual. Students at a distance wishing to attend Lectures, need not fear a disappointment on coming here, as the undersigned has a sufficient number of private pupils to make it indispensably necessary to proceed with the course.

A well furnished Library is provided for the use of the pupils, gratis. The price of the Ticket will be TWENTY DOLLARS, Specie. There will also be an additional expense of five dollars to defray the expense of fuel and attendance of a janitor.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS. Lexington, Ky. August 4 1826—31-6t

TO BE SOLD OR EXCHANGED, A STEADY, attentive NEGRO WOMAN, who understands Kitchen business, the management of Cows &c. remarkably well. She will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for a young GIRL or WOMAN of good habits, who has been brought up a house servant. The above slave has no inebriance and is perfectly sound and healthy.

Apply to the PRINTER.

August 4—31-6t

TENTH GRAND MASONIC HALL LOTTERY.

TO facilitate the conclusion of this drawing, the Manager has come to a determination of dividing the last day's drawing into two parts—making a drawing of two hundred Numbers at one sitting, and the balance of Prizes at the next—and in consequence of the great number of unsold Tickets in hands, and at the suggestion of many Ticket holders, the Prize of 10,000 DOLLARS will also be divided into

10 prizes of \$1000 each!!!

Five of which will be deposited at the first sitting, and five at the last. By this arrangement a more general distribution of the Prizes will be made, and he doubts not but it will be more satisfactory to Ticket holders to have the

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR PRIZE

divided among them, than to have it come up as originally contemplated, to one Ticket—therefore,

On Saturday the 5th of AUGUST, the 10th Day's Drawing will commence, and continue until two hundred PRIZES are drawn, when the wheels will be closed. During the week of the session of the Grand Lodge they will be again opened and the Lottery concluded. In the mean time you are earnestly invited to purchase Tickets.

Lexington, July 28, 1826.

PORTER'S INN.

R. W. Porter, TAKES the liberty of informing the public that he has removed to LEXINGTON and has opened a House of Entertainment at the stand formerly occupied by CHAS. WIGLIPPE Esq.—The house has been handsomely repaired and is not inferior to any for accommodation in the Western Country. A new Stage will soon be erected and will be provided with every thing necessary. He hopes by his attention to the business to deserve the patronage of the Public. Lexington Ky. April 21, 1826—16—6m.

NOTICE.

Department of State, July 14, 1826. TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for PATENT RIGHTS, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know or be advised, will be available at the Treasury, August 4—30-10.

Publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert this notice in their papers, ten times.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

MR GOODACRE, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he intends to engage the GRAND MASONIC HALL, for the display of his APPARATUS and the delivery of his LECTURES.

The course will not however commence before October, or perhaps November. It will comprise eight Consecutive Lectures and one Historical. The terms will be Five Dollars for ladies and gentlemen, and Three Dollars for children. Particulars will be announced in the newspapers previous to the commencement of the Lectures. Lexington, July 24, 1826—30-31st

NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The THIRD NUMBER of this Work is now published, and ready for subscribers.

THOSE Gentlemen who do not receive the present number, will find an explanation of this circumstance, on recurring to the terms of publication. July 23—30*31st

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had long experience in teaching the Greek and Latin Languages and Mathematics, wishes to take charge of a School. The best references can be given. Enquire at this office. July 23—30-1st.

A PUBLIC DINNER.

Will be prepared at FOWLER'S GARDEN, on the 5th day of August, for the purpose of giving the Candidates an opportunity to discuss the great question which agitates the public mind. It is expected that all the candidates on each side of the question will attend. Price of Dinner will be 75 Cents specie, or an equivalent in paper. M. H. BRANCH. July 21, 1826—29



G. REED'S PORTER HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the Public generally, that he has removed (for their better accommodation) from Chesapeake to that large and commodious Brick House on Mill-street, two doors above the East corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Messrs J. & J. Ritchie as an Apothecary Shop. He has added to his Porter Establishment, a selection of the best Foreign and Domestic SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. Grateful for past favours, he hopes a continuance of them. Lexington, July 1826—28th

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED TO THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

At the corner of Main and Main-cross Streets, (recently occupied by E. Yeiser and next door to his present Curring shop) which is now opened by

THOMAS M'QUAT & CO.

AS A GROCERY STORE AND BAKE HOUSE, Where they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in any other Store in town, a choice selection of Groceries, among which are

- LOAF and LUMP SUGAR,
- New Orleans do
- Coffee, Tea and Chocolate,
- Pepper and Allspice,
- Cloves and Ginger,
- Almonds and Raisins,
- Nutmegs and Cinnamon,
- Mackerel, Codfish, smoked Herrings and Salmon in Kegs,
- Port, Claret, Madeira and Teneille Wine
- Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey,
- Spermacetti and Tallow Candles,
- Gun powder and Shot,
- Madder, Copperas and Allum,
- Logwood and Camwood,
- Plug and Pigtail Tobacco,
- Spanish and common Cigars,
- Glass and Queensware
- Spun Cotton
- Bed-Cords and Plow-lines, single or by the dozen
- Cut Nails and Brads
- Flour by the bbl. ext. or smaller quantity to suit purchasers.

And every other article usually called for at a Grocery.

THE BAKING BUSINESS.

Will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. McQuat, whose known experience in the business renders it unnecessary to say more to the public, than that they may depend at all times upon being furnished with good fresh BREAD, RISK &c. together with Butter, Boston and Water CHACKERS, by the bbl. keg or pound—which they warrant shall not be inferior to any made in the state.

They hope to receive such a share of public patronage as their attention to business and exertions to please may merit. Lex. July 31 1826—27—1st.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, at my Auction and Commission Store, next door to Mr. S. Pilkington, Main-st. Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslin Shirts, Sheetings, Checks, Plaids, Muslin and Silk Robes, Merinoes Quilts and Counterpanes, Linen, Diapers, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Fringes, Ribbons, Umbrellas, Combs, Beads &c.

HARDWARE. Knives and Forks, Pen, Pocket, Bulver, Shoe and Dirk Knives, Razors, Scissors, Chisels, Ghest, Paul and Tilt Locks, Butt and Table Hinges, Japan'd Tea Boards, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs.

GROCERIES: Coffee, Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Brimstone, Whiting, Logwood, Glauber Salt: Together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. I. LYON, Auctioneer.

Regular Auction Sales two or three times a Week. Lexington, July 28, 1826—30th

New Auction and Commission House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has taken the House on Main-street, next door to Mr. Samuel Pilkington's Grocery Store, and immediately opposite the Exchange Office of Mr. David A. Sayre, where he intends transacting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

From his long experience in that line, and by a strict personal attention to its duties, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

His regular auction days will be on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. He will also sell GOODS at private sale, on days when he has no Auction.

Lexington, June 12, 1826—26

NOTICE.

MILFORD COPPAGE, my wife, having left my bed and board without any provocation, this is to caution all persons from dealing with or trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. RHODIN COPPAGE. Fayette county Ky. August 4, 1826—31*5

DOCTOR KATRIE.

WILL PRACTICE DENTISTRY.

Lexington until the first of August next.—His N. Room is on Main street, second door from Mr Norton's Apothecary's Shop. June 9, 1826—2—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 10th day of August next, (by virtue of three mortgages executed by Levea Young to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 9th of June, 4th and 24th of August 1821 all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court,) will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Young to the mortgaged property (to wit) the House and lot now occupied by said Young, on Main Street in Lexington, and one other lot in Lexington known by the letter U. lying on high and low streets to satisfy and pay to said Bank the following sums (to wit) \$350 with interest from the 10th of June 1824. \$228 with interest from the 25th of July 1824 & \$140 with interest from the 29th of Jan 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Young upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

23—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August next, by virtue of two Mortgages executed by Elisha Allen, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 7th of May and 31 of August 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of the said Allen to the mortgaged property, being a lot and a Brick building thereon situate near the Steam Mill, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of \$128 with interest from the 22d of October 1821 and \$52 with interest from the 29th of July 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Allen upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

23—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 7th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Friday the 11 day of August, by virtue of a Mortgage executed by John Maxwell to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 8th of August 1821 and recorded in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash or notes of said Bank all the right and title of said Maxwell to the mortgaged property, being Thirty Two acres and 7 poles of Land in Fayette County near Lexington on the Hickman Road more particularly described in said Mortgage; to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of \$320 with interest from the 22d of January 1825 together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years by the said Maxwell, upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

23—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 6th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next, by virtue of two mortgages executed by William Bowman to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky dated 27th of April and 28th of July 1821 which are on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Bowman to the mortgaged property, to wit: a lot of ground on hill street in Lexington with the appurtenances, more particularly described in said mortgages, (excepting so much of said property as has been released by the Bank to said Bowman by deed bearing date 8th of January 1825, which is also on record in the said Clerks Office.) The sum required to be made by the sale is 290 dollars with interest from the 22d of April 1825, with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, by the said Bowman upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the time of payment to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cash'r.

23—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of four mortgages, dated 7th of May, 27th of July and 8th of September 1821 and 11th of January 1822 (all on record in the Clerks Office of the Fayette County Court, executed by Ludwell Orr to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky) will be sold on the 15th day of August next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, the right and title of said Orr to the mortgaged property to wit: the tract of land whereon he now resides containing 1104 acres to satisfy and pay said Bank the following sums, 260 dollars with interest from the 21st of October 1825, 174 dollars with interest from the 7th of January 1826, 130 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826 and 130 dollars with interest from the 26th of February 1826, with cost &c.

Subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold being deposited into Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier

24—1st.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Lexington July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of three mortgages, dated 24th of April 1821, 27th of July 1821, and 17th of Nov. 1821, (all recorded in the Clerk's Office of Scott County Court) executed by Walker Sanders to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Sanders to the mortgaged property, to wit: One Hundred Acres of Land, being part of the tract, on which the said Sanders resides, more particularly described in said mortgages, or so much thereon as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank 200 dollars with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, 200 dollars with interest from the 11th day of Nov. 1825, and 136 dollars with interest from the 21st of January 1826, together with cost subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount sold for being deposited in Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, from the day of sale to the time of redemption.

By order of the Board, JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Choice Merino Wool.

A quantity of clean washed Merino Wool freshly at the Steam Wool Carding Factory of David A. Sayre on Water street Lexington. JAMES TROTTER. June 16, 1826—24-1st

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POET'S CORNER.

MATERNAL GRIEF.

Can aught exceed the mother's grief
Who sees her babe expire?
Her sorrow mock at all relief,
Her feelings are most dire!
A picture of the deepest woe,
Despair her heart is wringing,
An aching void her anxious show,
Still to her infant clinging.
Yes, she with ardent grasp does cling
To that dear, pale, beloved thing,
The cause of all her sorrowing.
Thy fatal dart, grim monster death,
Has pierced her infant's heart;
Yet, still she clings it void of breath
And from it will not part.
Almost as soon life's vital stream
That mother would resign;
But hope affords a cheering gleam
And whispers heaven is thine.
Whilst sorrow rends the mother's heart,
Her peace of mind destroying;
Her happy babe's immortal part
The bliss of heaven's enjoying.

I reverence those feelings fine
They honour woman's heart;
Most holy nature! it is thine
Such feelings to impart.
Stoics may hold them weak and vain,
Reason may disapprove;
Cold-hearted man may with disdain
Behold the unequal'd love.
A mother's grief's a sacred thing,
No sorrow can excite;
The heart must bear the torturing,
Time can, alone, dispel it.

OSCAR.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Editor—If you think the annexed scrap worth a place in your poet's corner, it is heartily at your service; its favorable reception may elicit further effusions from the same source.
The Indians are said to expedite their passage across the river, by placing a bunch of brush in the bows of their canoes, as a substitute for a sail—one of them having unwisely "spread too large a clue," the breeze freshening, he was unable to change his position in his frail vessel, in order to take in a reef—abandoning himself to the gale, he lay in the stern of his boat and exclaimed,
"Too much brush for a small canoe!"

Like the Indian, when sailing across the broad lake,
We find, in their travels, there are not a few,
Who when they embark on their voyaging, take
By far "too much brush for a small canoe."
When I see a gay fellow, dash out at the Ball,
The theatre, tavern, though not worth a sou,
I cannot help thinking, "you'll soon get a fall,
You've a deal too much brush for your little canoe."

The woman who tosses her head in high scorn,
And treats with contempt every thing in her view,
I feel much disposed, as a friend, thus to warn,
You've got "too much brush on your little canoe."
The fellow who swaggers and bullies and swears,
And blusters around—while it's calm he may do;
But as soon as the slightest breeze blows—off he wears;
Having got "too much brush on his little canoe."

B.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a mortgage executed by William Hall on the 7th day of Sept. 1821, (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court) to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Hall to so much of the mortgaged property, to wit: a Tract of LAND lying in Scott County on the waters of North Elkhorn, containing one hundred Acres, as may be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and fifty-six dollars, with interest from the 24th day of February 1824, together with costs, and subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the day of sale to the time of redemption. By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 26—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 24th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of two mortgages executed by William Story to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, dated 24th of April and 26th of October 1821, both on record in the Clerk's Office of the Scott County Court, will be sold on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER next, on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of said Bank, all the right and title of said Story to the mortgaged property, to wit: in Lot No. 28 in Georgetown, more particularly described in said mortgages, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 21st day of Oct. 1825, together with costs—subject however to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption. By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

July 27—30

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, July 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a Mortgage executed on the 29th of Oct. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by Thomas Tibbatts to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, all the right and title of the said Tibbatts, to the mortgaged property, being the lot and buildings whereon he resides in Lexington and which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of seven hundred and eighty-one dollars, with interest from the 21st of Oct. 1824, together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years by the said Tibbatts upon his paying into Bank the sum for which it may be sold, with an interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

23—ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at Lexington, June 8th, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 12th day of August next by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 11th of Sept. 1821 (and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by John D. Halstead, Eliza A. Halstead, Eliza M. Humphreys and James H. Humphreys, to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder for Cash, or Notes of said Bank, the mortgaged property, being a tract of land adjoining the Town of Lexington, which is more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay to said Bank the sum of 184 dollars with interest from the 26th February 1825, together with cost &c.

The said property will be subject to be redeemed within two years, upon the amount for which it may be sold, being paid into Bank with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashr.

23—ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington June 7th 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of two mortgages (dated 4th of May and 4th of Aug. 1821) which are on record in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court, by Wm. Palmateer to the President & Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 10th day of August next on the premises to the highest bidder for cash or notes of the said Bank, all the right and interest of said Palmateer to the mortgaged property, (to wit,) in Lot No. 24 in the Town of Lexington, with the appurtenances thereon, being the same whereon the said Palmateer lately resided, to pay to said President and Directors \$320 with interest from the 22d April 1825, together with cost &c. Subject however to be redeemed within two years, by the said Palmateer upon his paying into Bank the sum sold for, with an interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON Cash.

23—ds.

Branch of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

at Lexington, June 13th, 1826.
NOTICE is hereby given that, by virtue of a mortgage executed on the 8th day of Nov. 1821 (recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Fayette County Court) by William M'Call to the President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, will be sold on the 15th day of August next on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash or notes of said Bank, the right, title and interest of the said M'Call to the mortgaged property to wit: sixty acres of land lying part in Clark and part in Fayette counties on Boone Creek, more particularly described in said mortgage, to satisfy and pay said Bank the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars, with interest from the 18th day of Nov. 1825 with cost &c.

Subject however, to be redeemed within two years upon the amount for which it may be sold, being deposited in Bank, with an interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the time of sale to the day of redemption.

By order of the Board,
JOHN H. MORTON, Cashier.

24—ds.

Brushes, Soap, and Blue, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at my shop on Main Cross street Lexington, where CASH will be given for Soap Grease.

SAM: COOLIDGE.

20—ds.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.

WASHINGTON, JULY 1, 1826.
SPERIAL PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans
240 barrels of Pork
500 barrels of fresh fine Flour
3200 gallons of good proof Whiskey
220 bushels of good sound Beans
3520 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
560 bushels of good clean Salt
900 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Pensacola.
600 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
8000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
530 bushels of good sound Beans
8800 pounds of good hard Soap
1000 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean Salt
2250 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of October, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Natchitoches, Red River.
400 barrels of Pork
800 barrels of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
Two-thirds on the 1st day of March, 1827, and the remainder on the 1st day of December, 1827.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of Red River, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas.
400 barrels of Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
6000 gallons of good proof Whiskey.
360 bushels of good sound Beans
6600 pounds of good hard Soap
3500 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean Salt
1400 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole to be delivered on the 1st day of June, 1827.
At St. Louis, or within 20 miles of that place.
800 barrels of Pork
1800 do of fresh fine Flour
12000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
300 bushels of good clean Salt
3600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 15th day of March, 1828.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.
2000 barrels of fresh fine Flour
15000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
900 bushels of good sound Beans
13000 pounds of good hard Soap
6000 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
300 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.
At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.
150 barrels of Pork
300 do of Flour
1700 gallons of Whiskey
110 bushels of Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with Cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean Salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1827.

At St. Peter's, Mississippi.
420 barrels of Pork
750 do of fresh fine Flour
5700 gallons of good proof Whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard Soap
3200 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1500 gallons of good cider Vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1827.

At Green Bay.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At the Sault de St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.

250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At the Sault de St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
2000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827, and the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At the Sault de St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.

At the Sault de St. Marie, Outlet of Lake Superior.
250 barrels of Pork
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
4000 pounds of good hard Soap
1800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1000 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At Mackinac.
75 barrels of Pork
150 do of fresh fine Flour
1000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
70 bushels of good sound Beans
1000 pounds of good hard Soap
500 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
20 bushels of good clean Salt
300 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1827; the remainder on the 30th day of June, 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
890 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
15 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Boston.
240 barrels of Pork, No. 1, full lard
500 do of fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons of good proof Whiskey
260 bushels of good sound Beans
3420 pounds of good hard Soap
1600 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
60 bushels of good clean Salt
1300 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At New York.
400 barrels of New York mess Pork
800 do of fresh fine Flour
5600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
350 bushels of good sound Beans
6000 pounds of good hard Soap
2800 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean Salt
1600 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Port Delaware.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Baltimore.
120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime Pork
230 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
100 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Fort Washington.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Old Point Comfort.
800 barrels of Pork
1250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
11700 gallons of good proof Whiskey
800 bushels of good sound Beans
12000 pounds of good hard Soap
5800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
200 bushels of good clean Salt
3200 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Smithville, N. C.
60 barrels of Pork
125 do of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Charleston, S. C.
170 barrels of Pork
250 do of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.
120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.
120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.
120 barrels of Pork
250 barrels of fresh fine Flour
1600 gallons of good proof Whiskey
110 bushels of good sound Beans
1760 pounds of good hard Soap
800 do of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels of good clean Salt
450 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At Savannah, Georgia.

One fourth on the 1st day of Dec. 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.
At Augusta, Georgia.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

At St. Augustine.
60 barrels of Pork
125 barrels of fresh fine Flour
800 gallons of good proof Whiskey
55 bushels of good sound Beans
880 pounds of good hard Soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow Candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels of good clean Salt
225 gallons of good cider Vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1827.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1827.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1828.

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hogs be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams, make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

The Candles to be made of good hard Tallow, and must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, the Soap and Candles in strong and secure boxes, convenient size for transportation.

The Pork, Whiskey, Flour, Vinegar, in season heart of white oak barrels full hopped.

The Pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, St. Louis, New-Orleans, Fort Armstrong, and St. Peter's, packed in Turkeys Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until the safely delivered at such store-house as may be designated by the United States Agent. The private reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one third, or more, or less, at any time before entering into contract.

No advance will be made in any case whatever payment will be made only on evidence being presented at this office of the delivery and inspection.

It is expressly understood, that at all the depots, the salt is to be received by measure thirty two quarts to the bushel.

When a bid is accepted, and notice thereof given to the person making the bid, refusal or neglect to give good and sufficient security within a reasonable time, to be specified by this Department, then he at the option of this Department to consider the contract forfeited or not.

It is required, that persons making proposals are unknown to this Department, must accede their bids by letters recommending, from men of respectability, who are known to the Government, and all bids unaccompanied by such letters will not be received.

It is desirable that all proposals made be in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for Subsistence." Payment to be made in drafts on the Department, or some Atlantic city, or in 100 dollar drafts on specie paying banks to the Westward.

GEO. GIBSON,
Com Gen'l of Subs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
8TH JUNE, 1826.
To enable this Department to comply with a joint resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 24th of March, 1826, relative to the several claimants to whom it refers are to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable, copies of their respective Claims, exhibiting the facts required by the Resolution, as nearly as according to the following plan:

SCHEDULE.
In the House of Representatives, May 19, 1826.
Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to submit to this House, at the next session of Congress, a schedule of the names of the several claimants to whom it refers are to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable, copies of their respective Claims, exhibiting the facts required by the Resolution, as nearly as according to the following plan:

June 13—26-61

The Celebrated Maryland Pony,
LITTLE TOM,
STANDS this season at Mr. GEORGE DUNLAP's, 3 miles east of Lexington on the Boonsborough road, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of three Dollars apiece the single leap, payable in hand, Five Dollars the season payable on the 25th December next, or Four Dollars if paid within the season, and seven Dollars and fifty Cents to ensure a mare with foal, payable when it is ascertained. Any person parting with a mare before it is known, will be liable for the insurance. The season has commenced and expires the 1st of August. TOM has a number of colts in this vicinity, equal to those of any other horse in point of size and figure, and are allowed by judges to have fine bone. For Pedigree see bills.
G & A. DUNLAP.

April 14-1826—15 if
LAW NOTICE.
JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.
Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Hocking, and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street, Lexington, Ky.
Lex Dec 20, 1824—25-tf.

Nelly Ramey, Rachel Ramey, Polly Ramey and Daniel Wood,
TAKE NOTICE, that will on the 25th day of August 1826, at the Law Office of Allen & Simpson in the town of Winchester, county of Clark, and state of Kentucky, take the depositions of David Hampton, Joseph Bush and Lewis Grigsby, to be read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, pending in the Clarke Circuit Court, in which I am complainant and you are defendants; and

It is understood that the Pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hogs be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams, make up the deficiency with good side pieces.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
8TH JUNE, 1826.
To enable this Department to comply with a joint resolution of the House of Representatives, passed the 24th of March, 1826, relative to the several claimants to whom it refers are to send hither, by mail, as soon as practicable, copies of their respective Claims, exhibiting the facts required by the Resolution, as nearly as according to the following plan:

June 13—26-61